

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

*General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.**Select the most appropriate option.*

1. When did Hyderabad merge into India?  
 (a) September 1947      (b) September 1948      (c) September 1949      (d) September 1950
2. When was the State Reorganization Act enacted?  
 (a) 10th June 1956      (b) 15th August 1947      (c) 20th January 1948      (d) 1st November 1956
3. When was the 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization' (NATO) established?  
 (a) April 1949      (b) April 1950      (c) March 1951      (d) March 1952
4. When did the 'Warsaw Pact' come into existence?  
 (a) 1950      (b) 1952      (c) 1955      (d) 1956
5. Who started the policy of Perestroika and Glasnost?  
 (a) Boris Yeltsin      (b) Mikhail Gorbachev      (c) Nikita Khrushchev      (d) Vladimir Putin
6. Which statement is not the result of the disintegration of Soviet Union?  
 (a) End of the ideological conflict between the USA and USSR  
 (b) The formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)  
 (c) The end of cold war confrontations  
 (d) Crises in the Middle-East
7. Which pair is correct regarding Panchsheel Agreement?  
 (a) India – Sri Lanka      (b) India – Nepal      (c) India – Pakistan      (d) India – China
8. Which Indian state touches Myanmar?  
 (a) Arunachal Pradesh      (b) Mizoram      (c) Nagaland      (d) All of these
9. Arrange the following in chronological order:  
 (i) India joined United Nations  
 (ii) Sign of 51 countries on United Nations Charter  
 (iii) Establishment of International Atomic Energy Agency  
 (iv) Establishment of World Trade Organisation  
 (a) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv),      (b) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)      (c) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)      (d) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
10. After partition following problems emerged:  
 (a) Muslim majority regions were not clear.      (b) Muslim regions had disagreements.  
 (c) Problem of refugees      (d) All of these

11. What is correct about NATO?

- (i) In April 1949, the Western Alliance led by America gave birth to NATO with 12 countries.  
 (ii) It included Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Britain and America. Later on Yunnan, Western Germany and Turkistan were also attached in this pact.  
 (iii) In the announcement at the time formation of NATO, it was clearly stated that any attack on any one of these countries of North America or Europe, all the countries involved in this organization will take action as an attack on themselves.
- (a) (i) and (ii) only      (b) (i) and (iii) only      (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)      (d) (ii) and (iii) only

12. Statement 1 : The restoration of democracy in Nepal in 2008 strengthened the relations between India and Nepal.

Statement 2 : Nepal has underlined Kalapani as an integral part of Nepal in its new map, after which the relations between the two countries have deteriorated.

- (a) Both the Statements are correct  
 (b) Both the Statements are incorrect  
 (c) Statement 1 is correct but the Statement 2 is incorrect  
 (d) Statement 2 is correct but the Statement 1 is incorrect

13. Match the following correctly:

Column-1	Column-2
A. Opposition to Sardar Sarovar Project	(i) Voluntary organisations
B. RTI Movement started	(ii) Anti-arrack
C. Women started this movement in Nellore	(iii) Rajasthan
D. Non-party movements	(iv) NBA

- (a) (A)–(iv), (B)–(iii), (C)–(ii), (D)–(i)      (b) (A)–(iii), (B)–(i), (C)–(iv), (D)–(ii)  
 (c) (A)–(ii), (B)–(iv), (C)–(i), (D)–(iii)      (d) (A)–(i), (B)–(iii), (C)–(iv), (D)–(ii)

14. The World Health Organization (WHO) was established in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1948      (b) 1950      (c) 1952      (d) 1955

15. In March 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev was made \_\_\_\_\_ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union while Boris Yeltsin was made the head of the party.

- (a) President      (b) Prime Minister      (c) Secretary General      (d) Vice President

16. What is true about India-China relations between 1947 and 1962?

- (i) After the Chinese revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognize the communist government of China.  
 (ii) When China annexed Tibet in 1950, both the countries developed some differences.  
 (iii) In 1954, joint enunciation of Panchsheel was made by the Indian Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai.  
 (iv) In 1960, India gave political asylum to Dalai Lama.
- (a) (i) and (ii) only      (b) (i) and (iii) only  
 (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only      (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

17. Assertion : In the second five year plan, emphasis was laid on heavy industries.

Reason : It was introduced in 1955.

- (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.  
 (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.  
 (c) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.  
 (d) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.

18. **How many Indians work in Silicon Valley?**  
 (a) 3 Lakhs (b) 4 Lakhs (c) 5 Lakhs (d) 6 Lakhs
19. **Mass Movement in democracy \_\_\_\_\_ it.**  
 (a) weakens (b) finishes (c) strengthens (d) does not affect
20. **Regional Aspiration means:**  
 (a) Own wish of a special region (b) Perfection in a special field  
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
21. **What is the reason for India's secularism?**  
 (a) Citizens to get religious freedom  
 (b) On the basis of religion, no discrimination amongst citizens  
 (c) No state religion is recognised  
 (d) All the above
22. **Which statement among the following is not related to Varghese Kurien?**  
 (a) Varghese Kurien started a 'White Revolution' in Maharashtra.  
 (b) He was also known as the 'Milkman of India'.  
 (c) He also launched the Gujarat Cooperative Milk and Marketing Federation Ltd., which further launched 'Amul'.  
 (d) None of these
23. **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, a member of \_\_\_\_\_, was a minister in the first cabinet of Nehru.**  
 (a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh (b) Congress Socialist Party (c) Socialist Party (d) Communist Party
24. **How many seats were won by the Communist Party of India in the first General Elections?**  
 (a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 20
25. **Who was official candidate for 'The President of India' election from the Congress Party in 1969?**  
 (a) Neelama Sanjeeva Reddy (b) V V Giri  
 (c) Ram Manohar Lohia (d) Morarji Desai
26. **Syndicate was the informal name given to a group of Congress leader like:**  
 (a) K. Kamraj (b) S.K. Patil (c) N. Sanjeeva Reddy (d) All of these
27. **The formal split in Congress(syndicate and Indira Gandhi) came into open in \_\_\_\_\_ on nomination of candidate for president's post.**  
 (a) 1965 (b) 1967  
 (c) 1968 (d) 1969
28. **Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:**



**What is its purpose?**

- (a) Promoting the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes  
 (b) Giving loans as per the requirement of the member countries  
 (c) Promotion of world trade  
 (d) All of these

29. Under whose leadership did Communist revolution start in 1949?  
 (a) Mao (b) Deng Xiaoping (c) Zhou Enlai (d) None of these
30. In the ASEAN logo, the \_\_\_\_\_ stalks of paddy (rice) represent the Southeast Asian countries bound together in friendship and solidarity.  
 (a) 7 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 15
31. Who led the massive public protest in East Pakistan?  
 (a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (b) Zia-ul-Haq  
 (c) Benazir Bhutto (d) Sheikh Hasina
32. When did India hold its second nuclear test?  
 (a) 1992 (b) 1995 (c) 1996 (d) 1998
33. By what name is the East Pakistan known now?  
 (a) Bangladesh (b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Quetta  
 (c) Quetta (d) Rawalpindi
34. Which major factor was responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections?  
 (i) The positive slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'.  
 (ii) Indira Gandhi focused on the growth of public sector.  
 (iii) Abolition of princely privileges.  
 (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (i) and (iii) only (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iii) only
35. Name the famous individual who returned their awards during the Emergency?  
 (a) Shivarama Karanth (b) Fanishwarnath Renu (c) Nirmal Varma (d) Both (a) and (b)
36. Name the party that was elected to the Central government in the 1977 general election.  
 (a) Janata Dal (b) Janata Party (c) Janata Dal United (d) Janata Party (O)
37. 'The Club of \_\_\_\_\_' is a global think tank that deals with a variety of international issues including environment.  
 (a) Kyoto (b) United Nations (c) Rio (d) Rome
38. Arrange the following in chronological order:  
 (i) India signed Kyoto Protocol (ii) Published a book 'Limits to Growth'  
 (iii) Montreal Protocol (iv) Antarctic Environmental Protocol  
 (a) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv), (b) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (c) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
39. A country where Kyoto Protocol was agreed in 1997 .  
 (a) Brazil (b) Japan (c) China (d) Philippines
40. Match the following correctly:

Column-1	Column-2
A. Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty Syndicate (1972)	(i) NGO
B. Amnesty International	(ii) Freedom from threats
C. New sources of Threat	(iii) Arms Control
D. Security Non-Congressi	(iv) Human Rights

- (a) (A)–(iv), (B)–(iii), (C)–(ii), (D)–(i) (b) (A)–(iii), (B)–(i), (C)–(iv), (D)–(ii)  
 (c) (A)–(ii), (B)–(iv), (C)–(i), (D)–(iii) (d) (A)–(i), (B)–(iii), (C)–(iv), (D)–(ii)
41. To what security-policy is related?  
 (a) Deterrence (b) Human Security (c) Global Security (d) Traditional conception
42. \_\_\_\_\_ defined 'Hindutva' as the basis of Indian nationhood.  
 (a) V.D. Savarkar (b) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee  
 (c) Atal Bihari Vajpeyee (d) All of these



43. What was the result of 1989 elections?  
 (a) United Front formed the government (b) National Front formed the government  
 (c) UPA formed the government (d) NDA formed the government
44. When did the phase of coalition politics start in India?  
 (a) 1989 (b) 1996 (c) 1998 (d) 2004
45. Statement 1 : The region of North-East India excluding Sikkim is known as 'Seven Sisters'.  
 Statement 2 : Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were the states that emerged after the division of Manipur.  
 (a) Both the Statements are correct  
 (b) Both the Statements are incorrect  
 (c) Statement 1 is correct but the Statement 2 is incorrect  
 (d) Statement 2 is correct but the Statement 1 is incorrect
46. Under whose leadership did the Naga subdivision free them from India?  
 (a) Angami Zapo Phizo (b) Raja Chugyal (c) Laldenga (d) All of these
47. \_\_\_\_\_, elected in 1992, focussed on 'soft issues' like democracy promotion, climate change and world trade rather than on the 'hard politics' of military power and security.  
 (a) George H.W. Bush (b) George Bush (c) Norman Schwarzkopf (d) Bill Clinton
48. Who has given the title of a 'New World Order'?  
 (a) Bill Clinton (b) Washington DC (c) George Bush (d) None of these
49. The roots of the word hegemony lie in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Classical Rome (b) Classical Greek (c) Classical America (d) None of these
50. Which of the following statements are False about the impact of globalisation?  
 (a) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies.  
 (b) Globalisation has had a uniform impact on all states and societies.  
 (c) The impact of globalisation has been confined to the political sphere.  
 (d) All of these



## ANSWERS

### PRACTICE PAPER – 13

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b)  | 2. (d)  | 3. (a)  | 4. (c)  | 5. (b)  | 6. (d)  | 7. (d)  |
| 8. (d)  | 9. (a)  | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) |
| 15. (c) | 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | 21. (d) |
| 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (a) | 26. (d) | 27. (d) | 28. (a) |
| 29. (a) | 30. (b) | 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (a) | 34. (c) | 35. (d) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (d) | 38. (d) | 39. (b) | 40. (b) | 41. (a) | 42. (a) |
| 43. (b) | 44. (a) | 45. (c) | 46. (a) | 47. (d) | 48. (c) | 49. (b) |
| 50. (c) |         |         |         |         |         |         |